

## A COLLECTION OF BIRDS FROM SAGHALIN ISLAND.

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IN the late spring and early summer of 1914, Prof. L. Munsterhjelm visited Saghalin Island, gathering there specimens of natural history of various kinds. During his stay in the island he collected about a hundred and fifty birds, at three places only, namely Sakachama, Haktshoko and Otomari, and on dates running from May 6 to July 14.

This collection was soon afterward acquired by Thayer and presented to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, a few skins only being retained for the Thayer Museum at Lancaster, Mass.

Prof. Munsterhjelm's choice little collection, of course, far from completely represents the ornithology of Saghalin, still it contains many nice things, and adds somewhat to the knowledge of the bird fauna of that island. We therefore presume to give a full list of it.

In 1908 Prof. Lönnberg<sup>1</sup> published a long and very excellent account of the birds of Saghalin, the basis of his paper being a large collection made in the island by Prof. Ijima in 1906.

We have marked with an asterisk all species contained in Prof. Munsterhjelm's collection that are not to be found in the body of Lönnberg's list. Some of these are not new to the ornithology of Saghalin, having been previously recorded by Nikolski in a paper written in 1889 in Russian, and are enumerated in Lönnberg's 'A List of Birds known from Saghalin, at the end of his article (pp. 60-66). A few, however, appear to be first records for the island. Even in a small collection, such as the one made by Prof. Munsterhjelm who failed to secure no end of species that were taken by Prof. Ijima, there are fourteen species that Prof. Ijima's collection did not contain. It would therefore seem, as prophesied by Lönnberg, that there are many species of birds yet to be added to the list of those found in Saghalin.

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<sup>1</sup> Contributions to the Ornithology of Saghalin, Jour. of the College of Sci., Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, Vol. XXIII, Article 14, 1908.

**Peristeridæ.**

**Turtur orientalis** (LATH.).—One ♂, full grown but still in the immature plumage, July 8, 1914. Sakachama.

**Rallidæ.**

**Rallus aquaticus indicus** BLYTH.—Two adults, ♂ and ♀, July 7, 1914. Sakachama.

**Colymbidæ.**

**Podiceps griseigena holbœlli** REINHARDT.—Three adult females, May 14, June 6 and 14, 1914. Sakachama.

**Gaviidæ.**

**Gavia stellata** (PONTOPPIDAN).—Two specimens. A male and a female adult. Sakachama, June 10.

**Laridæ.**

\***Hydrochelidon leucoptera grisea** (HORSFIELD).—Two adult females, May 28, 1914. Sakachama.

Mathews contends that there is an eastern subspecies of the white-winged black tern, worthy of recognition by name. He must have had access to adequate material, so we with much hesitation adopt the name he uses for this form.

We ourselves can detect no differences whatever between the present two skins and numbers of western specimens with which we have compared them. The two Saghalin skins afford the following measurements:—

No.	Sex	Wing	Tail feathers	Exposed culmen	Tarsus
66224	♀ ad.	198	67.	24	19.
66225	♀ ad.	201	68.5	23	18.5

**Sterna longipennis** NORDM.—Three adults, two males and a female, May 18, June 4 and June 26. Sakachama and Haktshoko.

**Sterna aleutica** BAIRD.—Eleven adults, nine males and two females. All taken June 23, 1914, except one male, collected June 24, 1914. Sakachama. Judged by the dates upon which these specimens were taken they must of course have been breeding.

\***Larus schistisagus** STEJNEG.—One adult ♀, May 11, 1914. Sakachama.

\***Larus vegæ** PALMEN.—One adult ♀, and one immature ♂, June 2, 1914. Haktshoko.

\***Rissa tridactyla pollicaris** RIDG.—Two specimens, ♂ and ♀, both immature, June 26 and July 3, 1914. Sakachama.

**Stercorariidæ.**

\* *Stercorarius pomarinus* (TEMN.).— One adult ♂, July 6, 1914. Sakachama.

**Charadriidæ.**

*Numenius phæopus variegatus* (SCOP.).— Three adults, two males and a female, May 20 and 27, 1914. Sakachama.

\* *Tringa stagnatilis horsfieldii* (SYKES.).— Two adult males, May 14, 1914. Sakachama.

As Mathews suggests, eastern birds do appear to be just perceptibly paler than western ones.

\* *Tringa glareola* (LINN.).— Five adults, both sexes, May 21 and 29, 1914. Sakachama.

*Heteractitis brevipes* (VIG.).— One adult ♀, May 16. Sakachama.

*Actitis hypoleucos* (LINN.).— Two adults, ♂ and ♀, July 6, 1914. Sakachama. Eastern and western specimens appear to us quite alike.

*Pisobia minuta ruficollis* (PALL.).— Ten adults, seven males and three females, May 15–18. Sakachama.

*Pelidna alpina sakhalina* (VIEILLOT).— Eight adults, both sexes, May 14 to 18. Sakachama. These skins, topotypes of the subspecies, represent a different form from the American Dunlin to which it has lately been referred by American ornithologists.

*Gallinago stenura* (KUHLE.).— One adult ♀, May 29, 1914. Sakachama.

*Lobipes lobatus* (LINN.).— Two adult females, May 27, 1914. Sakachama.

**Ardeidæ.**

\* *Ixobrychus sinensis sinensis* (GMEL.).— Two adults, ♂ and ♀, June 25, 1914. Sakachama.

These two skins agree closely with our specimens from China.

**Anatidæ.**

*Anas platyrhynchos* LINN.— Three adult females, and one young, May 11 and June 30. Sakachama.

*Nettion crecca* (LINN.).— Four adults, two males and two females, June 4. Sakachama.

\* *Dafila acuta acuta* (LINN.).— Two adult males, May 12. Sakachama.

The American Sprig-tail has been formally separated by Reichenow, Ornith. Monbr. Vol. IX, p. 17–18, 1901, under the name *Anas acuta americana* (Bp.). The American bird is slightly different from the Eurasian, *D. acuta acuta*, besides the characters mentioned by Reichenow the American form has in the adult male plumage a longer tail. It also averages larger than the Old World Sprig.

The name *americana* is untenable if used with *Anas*, there being several earlier *Anas americana*, applied to various *Anatidæ*. Bonaparte's name, *Dafila acuta a. americana*, Compt. Rend. xliii, p. 650, 1856, just escapes being a nomen nudum, on account of the reference to *acuta* of Wilson,—the American bird, and could be used so long as the genus *Dafila* is maintained. We, however, believe that the American Sprig will have to be known by the name *Dafila acuta tzitzihoa* (Vieill.) N. D. v. p. 163, 1816, based on Hernandez. The original plate and description are both bad, but without doubt were meant to represent the Sprig which is a common migrant in Mexico.

\* **Marila fuligula** (LINN.).—One adult male, May 12. Sakachama.

#### Falconidæ.

**Pandion haliaëtus haliaëtus** (LINN.).—One adult ♂, May 17. Sakachama. This skin, presents no differences, that we can detect when compared with European examples. It is, however, rather small, smaller in fact than other east Siberian examples.

#### Micropodidæ.

**Chætura caudacuta caudacuta** (LATH.).—Two adult females, June 11, 1914. Sakachama.

#### Cuculidæ.

**Cuculus canorus telephonus** HEINE.—Three adults, two males and female. June 24 to July 8, 1914. Sakachama.

#### Picidæ.

**Dryobates minor kamtschatkensis** MALH.).—One adult ♂, May 23, 1914. Sakachama. This specimen seems referable here rather than to either *amurensis* or *minutillus* of Butor in, both of which forms however, are so very poorly characterized that without much more material than is available to us we cannot be certain.

**Jynx torquilla japonica** BP.—Five specimens, both sexes, May 9 to June 13, 1914. Sakachama.

#### Hirundinidæ.

**Riparia riparia ijimæ** (LÖNNB.).—Eight adults, both sexes, June 10 to June 30, 1914. Sakachama.

This form, as Hartert has already pointed out, is a very strongly marked one. The upper parts are very dark, in some skins almost blackish, and the pectoral band is very dark. The pale edges of the upper tail coverts, scapulars, and feathers of the lower back and rump stand out in marked contrast against this dark ground color and give the form a very charac-

teristic appearance. We also find, as Hartert did, that while most American specimens are quite like Old World examples of true *riparia*, some (in any large series) approach *ijima*.

#### Muscicapidæ.

**Xanthopygia narcissina narcissina** (TEMME).—Two adults, ♂ and ♀, June 3 and July 8, 1914. Sakachama and Haktshoko.

#### Turdidæ.

**Turdus chrysolaus** TEMME. Two adult males, July 6 and July 10, 1914. Sakachama.

These are in the white-throated plumage, referred to by Lönnberg, and thought to represent immature though breeding birds.

**Luscinia sibilans** (SWINH.).—One adult ♂, May 29, 1914. Sakachama. We follow Hartert in associating this species with the Nightingales rather than with the Robin Red-breasts. If a special genus is not used for it this seems to be its proper place.

**Calliope calliope calliope** (PALL.).—Four adults, two males, two females, June 3 to July 2. Sakachama and Haktshoko.

These specimens are all extreme of the small race, none of them approaching Kamchatkan examples in size.

#### Sylviidæ.

**Locustella ochotensis** (MIDD.).—Eight specimens, both sexes, May 27 to June 25, 1914. Sakachama.

**Acrocephalus bistrigiceps** SWINH.—Four specimens, all males, June 26 and July 8 and July 14, 1914. Sakachama and Otomari.

**Herbivocula schwarzi** (RADDE.).—One adult ♂, July 1, 1914. Sakachama.

**Reguloides proregulus proregulus** (PALL.).—One adult ♂, May 19, 1914. Sakachama.

\***Acanthopneuste tenellipes** (SWINH.).—Two adults, ♂ and ♀, May 23 and 29, 1914. Sakachama.

#### Paridæ.

**Periparus ater pekinensis** (DAVID).—One adult ♀, May 31, 1914. Haktshoko.

#### Motacillidæ.

**Motacilla lugens** KITTL.—Five specimens, both sexes, May 6 and 7. Sakachama.

**Budytes flava taivanus** SWINHOE.—Eight specimens, both sexes, May 12 to June 27, 1914. Sakachama.

One adult ♂ in this series, No. 66163, has the forehead gray and the frontal part of the superciliary stripe, nearly back to the eye, white, contrasted abruptly with the yellow posterior part of the superciliary.

**Anthus hodgsoni** RICHMOND.—Four specimens, both sexes, May 13 to June 29. Sakachama and Haktshoko.

#### Alaudidæ.

**Alda arvensis pekinensis** SWINH.—Six specimens, three adult males, and three young males apparently just out of the nest. The adults all taken May 9 and the young June 24. Sakachama.

#### Fringillidæ.

**Chloris sinica ussuriensis** HARTERT.—Three specimens, an adult male and two adult females. May 6, 8 and 9, 1914. All from Sakachama.

**Uragus sibiricus sanguinolentus** (T. & S.).—Eight specimens, both sexes, taken from May 7 to June 2, 1914. Sakachama and Haktshoko.

**Emberiza aureola** PALL.—Eight specimens, both sexes, May 27 to June 25, 1914. Sakachama and Haktshoko.

**Emberiza spodocephala personata** TEMM.—Eight specimens, both sexes, May 10 to June 24, 1914. Sakachama and Haktshoko.

We can confirm what Lönnberg has already said, with this series, the skins being inseparable from Japanese ones.

#### Sturnidæ.

\***Spodiopsar cineraceus** TEMM.—One immature ♂, July 7, 1914. Sakachama.

**Sturnia violacea** (BODD.).—One adult ♂, May 27, 1914. Sakachama.